

District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3,825 quarter-pound tins of chloroform, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Philadelphia, Pa., in various consignments, on or about January 5, 12, 13, 14, and 21, 1922, respectively, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analyses of samples of the article by this department showed that it was turbid, upon evaporation it left a foreign odor, and it contained impurities decomposable by sulphuric acid, and chlorinated decomposition products.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation.

On August 3, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16589. Misbranding of 999 nerve tonic and Prescription 999. U. S. v. 23 Packages of 999 Nerve Tonic, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 22731. I. S. Nos. 25118-x, 25119-x. S. No. 598.)

On May 3, 1928, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 23 packages of 999 nerve tonic and 8 packages of Prescription 999 at Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Combination Remedy Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., in part on or about August 22, 1927, and in part on or about October 24, 1927, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that the Prescription 999 consisted of gelatin capsules containing nutmeg, santal, and cubeb volatile oils, copaiba, and a fatty oil; and the 999 nerve tonic consisted of capsules containing zinc phosphide, calcium sulphate, and extracts of nux vomica and damiana.

It was alleged in the libel that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said articles were false and fraudulent, since they contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Prescription 999, box label) "Recommended for kidney and bladder disorders. This Medicine is a combination of Oil, Sandalwood Oil, Cubebs, Copaiba and other valuable Vegetable Oils which are known to give the best results in treating the disease for which this medicine is intended * * * after all signs of the disease have disappeared;" (999 nerve tonic, box label) "Nerve Tonic. The Ingredients from which these capsules are compounded have been used and prescribed for years for rundown systems and nervous disorders;" (display carton) "999 Nerve Tonic Means Pep, Vim, Vigor. 999 Nerve Tonic is a high class remedy for anyone with that tired, rundown feeling. It is especially suited for those cases where the person doesn't have the pep they think they should have."

On November 14, 1928, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16590. Misbranding of Goodwin's Cold Breakers. U. S. v. 17½ Dozen Packages of Goodwin's Cold Breakers. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23424. I. S. No. 03489. S. No. 1623.)

On February 25, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 17½ dozen packages of Goodwin's Cold Breakers, remaining in the original packages at Wheeling, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Senoret Chemical Co., from St. Louis, Mo., on or about December 24, 1928, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State

of West Virginia, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained acetanilide, aloin, strychnine, and extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements upon the containers (carton) "For * * * LaGrippe and Neuralgia. * * * [German and other foreign languages] Against * * * grippe, neuralgia," were false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing in the label, (circular) "For * * * , LaGrippe, take (1) tablet every hour until four (4) are taken, then one (1) every four (4) hours until relieved. * * * For * * * Neuralgia, take two (2) tablets, and repeat in one (1) hour if necessary * * * [German and other foreign languages] Against * * * an attack of grippe an adult should take one tablet every hour until four have been taken, then one tablet every four hours until improvement is noted," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed.

The charge recommended by this department was that the above-quoted statements from the carton container and circular were false and fraudulent.

On May 22, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16591. Misbranding of Ammonol tablets and Ammonol powder. U. S. v. 450 Bottles of Ammonol Tablets, et al. Consent decrees entered. Products released under bond. (F. & D. No. 23558. I. S. Nos. 01717, 01718. S. No. 1710.)

On March 25, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 450 bottles of Ammonol tablets and 50 bottles of Ammonol powder at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Ammonol Chemical Co., New York, N. Y., in part on or about December 14, 1928, and in part on or about January 18, 1929, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that the Ammonol tablets contained acetphenetidin, acetanilide, ammonium carbonate, sugar, and a trace of arsenic; and the Ammonol powder consisted essentially of acetphenetidin, acetanilide, and ammonium carbonate.

It was alleged in the libels that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said articles were false and fraudulent in that they contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle and wrapper labels) "For * * * the induction of Sleep, Neuralgia * * * La Grippe, Fevers, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Dysmenorrhea, Indigestion, * * * Neuritis, etc.;" (circular) "Recommended in Dysmenorrhoea, Amenorrhoea, * * * Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Influenza, Alcoholism, Hay Fever, Typhoid Fever, Dental Diseases, etc."

On May 7, 1929, the Ammonol Chemical Co., New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and having consented that orders be entered in conformance with the prayers thereof, decrees were entered ordering that the products be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of bonds totaling \$400, conditioned in part that they be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16592. Misbranding of Kalis' laxative Flu-Caps. U. S. v. 89½ Dozen Packages of Kalis Laxative Flu-Caps. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 23367. I. S. No. 08888. S. No. 1521.)

On February 5, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 89½ dozen packages of Kalis' laxative Flu-Caps, remain-